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Where to Go and What to See In Salt Lake City and Utah

Issued for free distribution by
the Commercial Club Publicity Bureau
Salt Lake City, Utah

Why Go West?

Utah Is The Place

Manufactures	$ 75,000,000
Mineral Output	40,000,000
Farm Products	30,000,000
Livestock and Wool	24,000,000
Railroad Construction	8,000,000
Coal and Coke	6,000,000
Fruits	3,000,000
Total	$186,000,000

THE ARROW PRESS, 66 W. SECOND SOUTH, SALT LAKE

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING

UPB

Salt Lake City

NESTLING against the foothills of the rugged Wasatch range, between the snow-capped mountains to the north and east and the great inland saline sea to the south and west, Salt Lake City occupies the commercial strategic site of the inter-mountain region. There is a larger territory directly tributary to Salt Lake than any other city in the United States. A region extending 600 miles in every direction affords the city's natural field for the distribution of merchandise and supplies. Mining operations involving one-fifth of the total output of the United States are directed from Salt Lake, and the plants for the reduction and smelting of ores, which are located within a radius of 25 miles, handle a metal output in excess of $33,000,000 a year.

In ten years Salt Lake's population has increased 73.3 per cent. This remarkable growth in a great measure has been due to the creative forces set in motion by the Salt Lake Commercial Club and is evidenced by the mining, agricultural and railroad development of the state. Yesterday the stranger tarried in Salt Lake to investigate its somewhat stormy past; today he is amazed at the present as evidenced by handsome business blocks and the general air of prosperity, and pitches his tent here with abounding faith in the future. Yesterday, Salt Lake was an overgrown village; today, a hustling City of Opportunity. When Brigham Young, July, 1847, looked out on the bare valley and uttered the words, "This is the Place," he coined a catch phrase today being echoed by every pilgrim who steps from the train and gazes around at the evidences of push, progress and promise. Up to ten years ago the growth of Salt Lake was gradual but sure; today the city is forging ahead by leaps and bounds.

HOTEL UTAH

Salt Lake City

Today the assessment rolls show for the city of Salt Lake a valuation of $61,000,000, based on an assessment rate of 30 per cent of actual valuation. During the past twelve months over 1,000 new homes were built by wage-earners—sufficient proof that the population of Salt Lake is increasing at a healthy rate, and that the people more than ever are acquiring their own homes.

Just what Salt Lake City has to offer to the man seeking business opportunities, a good climate, educational facilities for his family and the scores of other advantages a man always tries to find when contemplating the betterment of his physical and financial condition, is set forth on other pages of this brochure.

Briefly, the story of the splendid and substantial growth of Salt Lake City is told as follows:

AS SHOWN BY POPULATION

1890	44,843
1900	53,531
1910 (U. S. Census)	92,777
1911	100,000

AS SHOWN BY BANK CLEARINGS

1898	$ 87,838,168.82
1905	211,175,012.88
1911	330,425,495.06

The actual bank deposits amount to almost $424.00 for every man, woman and child in Salt Lake. This is irrespective of all other forms of wealth.

AS SHOWN BY TAX VALUATIONS

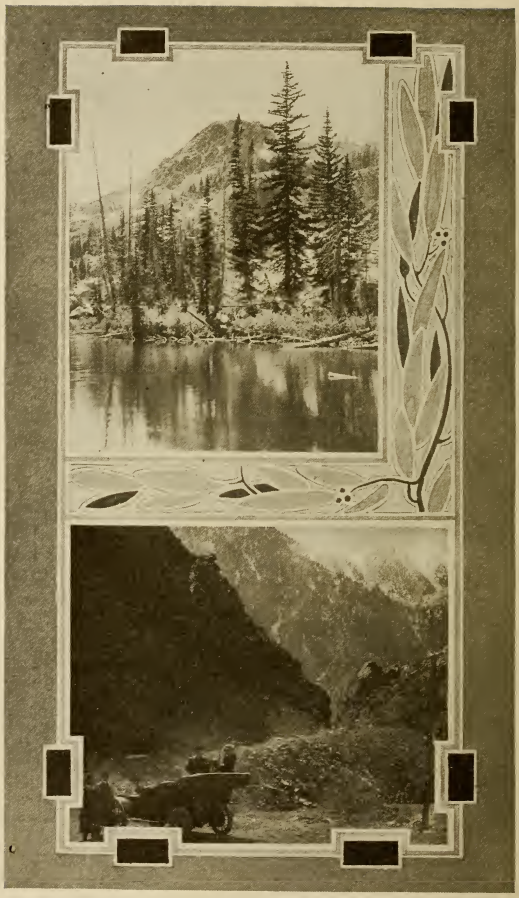
1900	$31,981,371.00
1905	39,727,955.00
1912	61,000,000.00

AS SHOWN BY BUILDING PERMITS

1900	$ 931,920.00
1905	1,706,616.00
1911	3,159,600.00

AS SHOWN BY BANK DEPOSITS

1900	$20,525,917.75
1905	23.347,675.73
1912	39,000,000.00



BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON SCENES

The State of Utah

THERE are 84,990 square miles within the State of Utah; extreme length north and south, 345 miles; breadth 275 miles; area in acres, 54,393,600; acres in lakes and mountain, 20,000,000; forest reserves in acres, 7,436,327. Utah's population is 373,351; Salt Lake county, 131,426; Salt Lake City, at last census, 92,777; Ogden, 25,580; Provo, 8,925; Logan, 7,522.

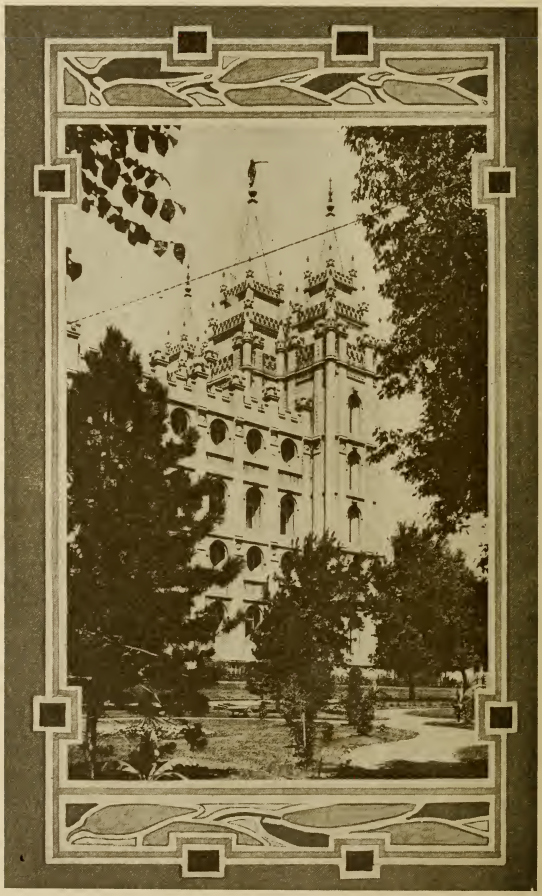
Total mileage of steam roads in Utah, 1,987; electric lines, 230; with 200 miles contemplated for the immediate future or under construction.

The principal industries of the state are farming, in all its branches, mining, smelting and reduction of ores, wool, livestock and manufacturing.

There are 22,000,000 acres under cultivation and subject to the plow. Land now under irrigation totals 1,000,000 acres; dry farms broken up, 825,000 acres. Total segregation of dry farm land for entry under the enlarged homestead act, 1,679,917.62 acres; entries made in 1910-11, under enlarged homestead act, 275,000 acres. Lands included under irrigation projects in course of completion, 350,000 acres. Farms in the state number approximately 23,000. The average size of an irrigated farm, 45.5 acres.

There are vast coal fields within twenty miles of Salt Lake awaiting development, while the eastern portion of the state is one huge coal-bed which extends in a narrowing line to mountains of virgin iron ore, which also await exploitation. Salt beds averaging five feet in depth and covering an area of 60 square miles have only recently been taken up.

The smelter production of Utah for 1911: Gold, 240,039 ounces; silver, 12,573,931; lead, 117,593,855 pounds; copper, 131,782,916 pounds; zinc, 10,541,198 pounds. Total value, $33,629,153.76.



SALT LAKE TEMPLE

The State of Utah

Utah offers a variety of climate according to the altitude and location. The mean temperature for the state is about 49 degrees, ranging from 42 degrees in the northern to 58 degrees in the southern portion. July is the warmest month, with mean temperatures ranging from 82.2 degrees at St. George, to 65.9 degrees at Heber. The annual precipitation ranges from 6 to 24 inches. The dry atmosphere and cool nights afford an ideal climate. In Utah one can withstand the cold winter and the heat of summer with less bodily discomfort than is experienced in lower altitudes.

In Salt Lake City, the average summer temperature is 72 degrees; while during the coldest winter months only once or twice is zero weather encountered on the coldest nights.

Utah is divided into twenty-seven counties, and within their borders obtain varied conditions as to soil, climate, mineral wealth and general advantages for the settler. Soil of rare fertility is encountered in those least mountainous. Under irrigation, agriculture and fruit growing have reached perfection. Every county has its representative stock growers, ranchers and miners, and in nearly every county extensive and successful dry farm operations are undertaken.

Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, practically all of the baser metals, coal, gilsonite, elaterite, ozocerite, asphaltum, oil, limestone, granite, building rock generally, onyx, cement and salt deposits and dozens of other minerals and natural deposits are successfully mined and quarried in quantities that have made many millionaires in Utah, and the surface yet is barely scratched.

Upwards of 500 articles of every-day use are manufactured in Utah.

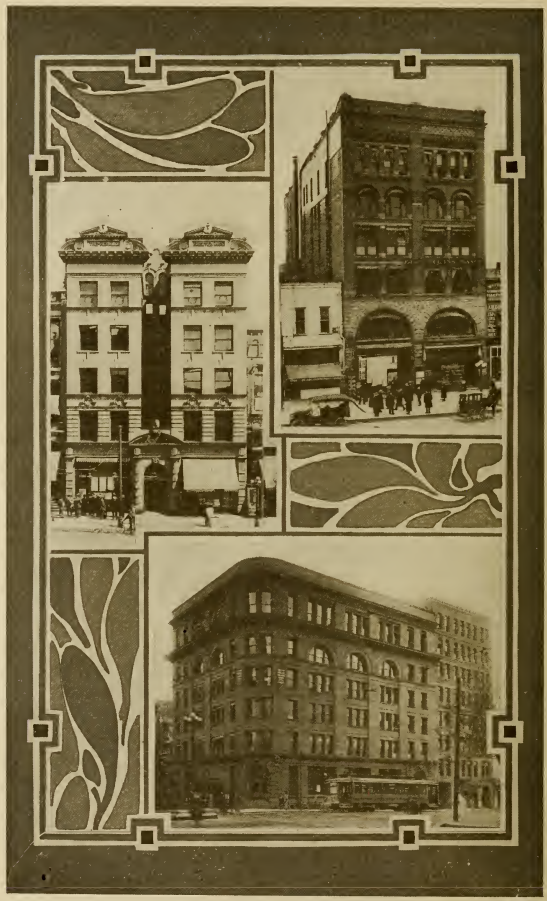
In and Around Salt Lake City

NOT the least of the charms attached to Salt Lake from the viewpoint of residents and tourists alike is that of its varied attractions in the direction of rest, recreation and sightseeing. The city itself with its cosmopolitan population, early associations, pioneer landmarks and modern buildings and places of entertainment is an absorbing study.

During the summer months early in the evening there is a general exodus from the asphalt zone to the resorts. While Great Salt Lake, with its unique bathing and Saltair, the Coney Island of the west, claim the majority, the public parks and canyon resorts get their quota of picnickers. Some of the most imposing scenery of the west is encountered at the very portals of the city. In the city proper Liberty park, Pioneer park and the Salt Palace afford grateful shade, lawns, flowers and juvenile playgrounds. Just beyond the city limits is Wandamere, a typical recreation park.

Immediately overlooking the city is Fort Douglas, Salt Lake's beautiful military suburb.

An electric line which traverses the foothills, affording a splendid view of the city and valley, carries the sightseers up Emigration canyon to the Old Mormon Trail. Nestling among the foliage that flanks the creek are numerous summer cottages of Salt Lake residents. The same conditions obtain further south in Big and Little Cottonwood and Parley's canyons, the Cottonwoods particularly abounding in beautiful and grand mountain scenery. Perched up in the mountains amid the timber and the wild flowers are Brighton, Wasatch and other summer resorts that are frequented by residents and tourists alike. At all these resorts and tented villages horses and guides are at the disposal of guests at reasonable charges.



NEWSPAPER OFFICES

Side Trips of Interest

TO the stranger in the west who seeks new and strange sights not to be encountered in the cities, Salt Lake has many side trips of educational and enlightening order. At Bingham, the great copper camp, steam-shovels are shaving a wart from the face of Mother Nature. In this camp 16,000 tons of ore, aside from the additional tonnage of waste, are daily dug from the mountain and transported in cars to the smelters. If this tonnage were loaded on 40-foot cars it would represent a train of over three miles in length. Of this tonnage the Utah copper mine daily sends 12,000 tons to its mills. The work under way at Bingham is veritably another Panama canal proposition.

A trip to Park City, one of the oldest and most unique silver mining camps of the state, is also well worth while. The ride up Parley's canyon being one of steep grades and sinuosity. Equally true is it of the Salt Lake & Mercur railroad, which is generally conceded to be one of the boldest railroad engineering feats in the country.

After visiting the various mining camps, a trip to the mills and smelters where the ores are treated should not be overlooked. The three big smelting centers are Murray, adjoining Salt Lake City; Garfield, located at the point of the mountain on the east shore of the lake, and Tooele, a thriving city within an hour's ride of the city.

If the tourist prefers to fish, and drink in scenery and mountain air ad lib, the sportive trout await him in beautiful Ogden and Provo canyons, which are equidistant north and south from Salt Lake. Utah lake, too, affords splendid sport with bass; boats and guides are always available.

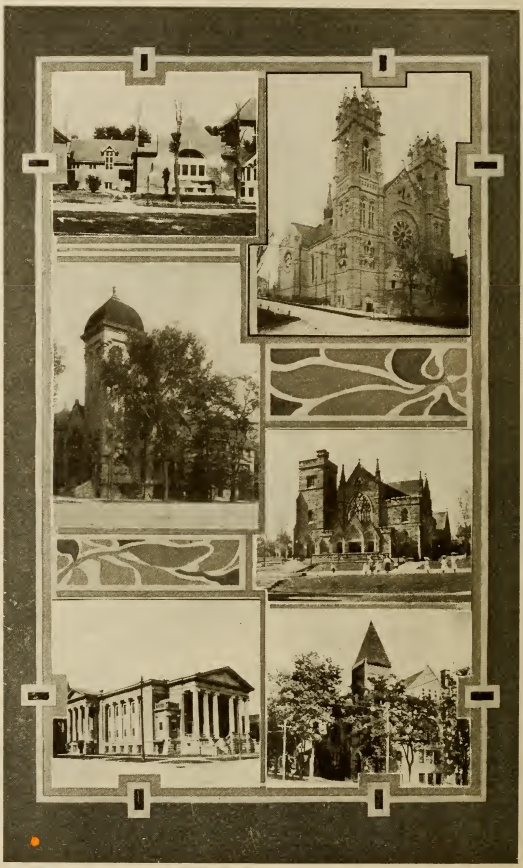
Farther afield there are alluring trips. The wonderful Natural Bridges and the cliff dwellings of southern Utah, and the practically unexplored Green river country.

WALKER BANK BUILDING

Seeing Salt Lake City in One Day

FOR a modest sum, under two dollars, the stranger can see Salt Lake in one day. Not only can he review the leading points of interest but have them explained to him; during the process he is loaded up with statistics by the man behind the megaphone. He can start out at 10 a. m. on the Seeing Salt Lake cars from the Chamber of Commerce, or from hotels or railroad offices, and take a 15-mile automobile trip requiring one and a half hours which brings him to the Mormon Tabernacle in time to take in the free organ recital at noon. Then he can board a trolley observation car for a 25-mile trip around the city, and later visit the famous Saltair beach via a round trip of 28 miles by steam railroad. If he is an exclusive individual he can hire a private touring car from the Seeing Salt Lake Company, whose function is to take care of tourists, individually or collectively. Among the interesting features on the three trips are the Mormon Temple, the famous Tabernacle, the homes of Brigham Young, grave of Brigham Young, the new skyscrapers, the fine hotels, school buildings, Fort Douglas, city reservoir, Liberty park, City and County building, Commercial and other clubs, hospitals and numerous public institutions, historic Salt Lake theatre, residences of men who have made Utah what it is, millionaires' row on Brigham street, Pioneer monument, Eagle gate, Y. M. C. A., Deseret gymnasium, University of Utah, the birthplace of Maude Adams, quaint old adobe houses, stately mansions, and miles of beautiful parked streets, lined with avenues of trees, flanked by well-kept lawns and shrubs.

By omitting one of the three trips set forth above he can board the Emigration canyon trolley car and dive into the mountain fastness or seek the shade of Wandamere or beautiful Lagoon.



CHURCHES

Rest and Recreation

WITH two or more days at the disposal of the visitor he can go further afield. He can take in the points of interest more thoroughly, spend more time with attractions that appeal, and generally indulge in less strenuosity. Having bathed in Great Salt Lake, he encounters another unique experience at the two hot mineral springs, the Warm Springs and the Sanatarium, both within the city limits.

The visitor can take a choice of one or more of the following side trips and make Salt Lake his headquarters indefinitely.

ALTA AND WASATCH RESORT—Little Cottonwood Canyon. Most rugged mountain scenery in the country. Many mines. Stage from Murray.

BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON—Fourteen miles south. Beautiful auto trip. Scenery, mountain lakes, timber, trout fishing.

BINGHAM—Largest copper mines in the world. Typical mining camp with wonderful aerial tramways and daring railroad propositions. Reached by D. & R. G. and also by the scenic Bingham & Garfield railway trains every morning. Fare, $1.75 round trip.

BRIGHTON—Head of Big Cottonwood canyon. Beautiful summer resort amid grand scenery and timber-fringed lakes. Reached by stage.

CITY CREEK CANYON—Good road leading up the canyon from North State street. No automobiles or fishing permitted.

EAST CANYON—Thirty miles up Parley's canyon. Good trout fishing. Park City branch line of D. & R. G. goes within five miles.

EMIGRATION CANYON—Beautiful scenery. Cars from Second South and Main street to Point Lookout.

FARMINGTON—Center of fruit and truck garden district. Typical Utah settlement. Race track. Ball park. Reached by interurban electric line.

BOSTON AND NEWHOUSE BUILDINGS

Rest and Recreation

FISH LAKE—Reached by automobile or stage. Sixty-five mile trip over the mountains from Richfield. Splendid fishing in lake or adjacent streams. Hotel and camping accommodations.

FORT DOUGLAS—Three miles east. U. S. military post. Fort Douglas cars from Main street.

GARFIELD—Huge smelters located on shore of Great Salt lake. Frequent trains over Salt Lake Route. Fare, 50 cents.

GREAT SALT LAKE—Day cruises to Bird Island, Hat Island, Black Rock and the Lucin Cut-off. Information at Saltair Beach offices.

LAGOON—Band concerts, dancing and family resort. Eighteen miles from city. Reached by interurban road. Frequent trains.

MURRAY—Smelter city. State fish hatchery. Street car every twenty minutes from Second South and Main. Fare, 10 cents.

OGDEN CANYON—Canyon near Ogden in which are The Hermitage and other summer resorts, including Thermal Springs. Reached by street car from Ogden.

PARK CITY—Location of famous mines. Reached by D. & R. G. railway. Fare, $3.00 round trip.

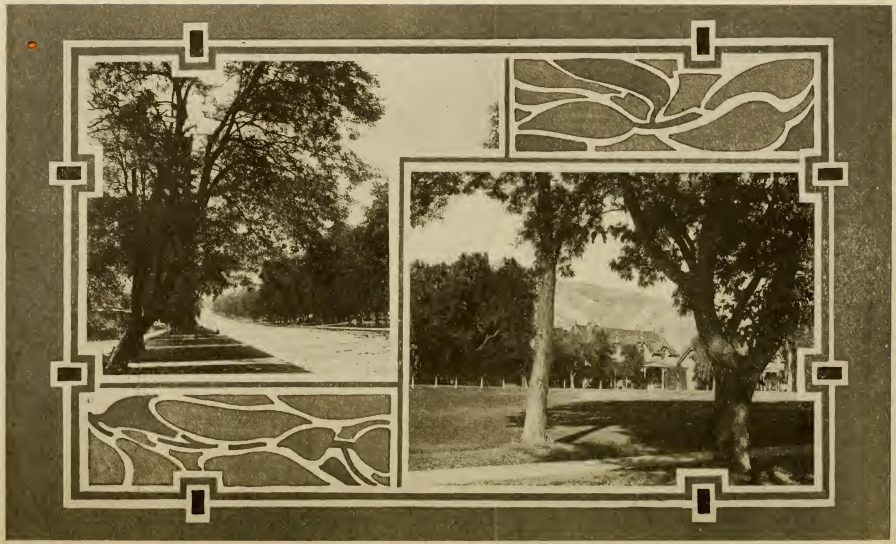
PARLEY'S CANYON—Five miles southeast. Pharaoh's Glen, Old Arm Chair and numerous other resorts and camping places. D. & R. G. trains run through canyon.

SALTAIR—Reached by steam cars every 45 minutes. Big resort built over water of Great Salt Lake. Bathing, dancing and amusements.

UTAH LAKE—Touches Lehi, Geneva and Provo. Forty miles south on the D. & R. G. and Salt Lake Route. Plenty of good fishing. Boats, launches, tackle and guides at reasonable figures.

WANDAMERE—General amusements, dancing, motordrome. Ten-minute street car service. Temperance family resort.

YELLOWSTONE PARK—Greatest region of natural wonders in the world. Geysers, stupendous scenery, national preserve for wild animals. Splendid inns located nearby the greatest marvels of the park, also the modern camps of the "Wylie Way." Exhaustive literature on Wonderland of America at Commercial Club Publicity Bureau.



STREET SCENE AND FORT DOUGLAS

Looking for a Vacation?

NO matter your tastes and ideals, when it comes to the much vexed question of "Where shall I spend my vacation?" Utah can answer that annual query. From mountain climbing to shooting rapids; exploring the haunts of mysterious cliff-dwellers to the mingling with the cliff-dwellers of a modern city beneath the bright lights; mountain climbing, boating, automobiling, camping out, sleeping in comfortable rural hotels amid appropriate sounds and sights, fishing, big game and wild duck shooting, lolling on the shady loggia of a country club or reclining beside a fire on the desert—you can take your choice in Utah.

Just decide what you want and then interview the Commercial Club Publicity Bureau which has data available regarding automobile trips, Utah's natural bridges, her mountains, lakes and streams.

For solid rest in the cool canyons there are scores of places where good cheap accommodations are available.

In season one can get the finest duck shooting in America on the Bear river. You can shoot mountain lion and bear, deer, quail, sage hens and water fowl within the confines of the state—shoot them with a gun or stalk them with a camera.

Briefly, one can rough it and "get next to Nature," or he can loll in a hammock in the vicinity of one of the numerous summer hotels that dot the canyons adjacent to Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Park City, and other Utah cities.

Or he can board the train one night in Salt Lake and wake up the next morning at the portals of wonderful Yellowstone park, with its geysers, scenery, paint pots, waterfalls and natural wonders, and for a week or ten days revel in nature unmarred by the profane hand of man.

COMMERCIAL CLUB

The Banks of Salt Lake City

THERE are twelve banks in Salt Lake City, with a clearing house, all of which are in a flourishing condition, according to the periodic reports made to the comptroller at Washington and to the secretary of state. The twelve include five national banks: Deseret National, with a capital of half a million; The Utah State National, with a capital of $600,000; The National Copper, with a capital of half a million; The Continental National, capital $250,000, and The National Bank of the Republic, capitalized at $300,000; a combined total of $1,900,000.

There are seven banking institutions doing business under a state charter: Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Company, capital half a million; Walker Brothers' Bank, capital $250,000; McCornick & Co., $600,000; Deseret Savings, $100,000; Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., $300,000; Merchants Bank, $200,000; Utah Savings & Trust Co., $250,000, or a total of $2,200,000 capitalization.

The deposits in the city banks at this time of writing amount to the respectable figure aggregating $39,000,000. The total capital stocks amount to $4,350,000. The total resources aggregate $48,395,000, while the reserve funds total $2,210,895.35, the reserve fund including the surplus and undivided profits.

The men controlling the banking interests of Salt Lake are well known and of substantial standing in the financial world, both on the Pacific slope and in money circles in the east.

The employes of the Salt Lake banks are intelligent young hustlers. They have organized a local chapter of the American Institute of Banking, and have captured the national convention of their association for Salt Lake this year.

Clubs and Societies of Salt Lake

Commercial Club.....Exchange Place
Alta Club.....State and South Temple
University Club.....130 East South Temple
Ad Club.....Hooper Building
Anti-Saloon League.....1346 South Tenth East
Bar Association.....Utah Savings & Trust Building
B'nai B'rith Hall Association.....32 South Third East
Caledonian Club.....122 S. West Temple
Canadian Society.....137 E. First South
Country Club.....Ninth East and Ashton Ave.
Daughters of American Revolution.507 Templeton Bldg.
Eagles Club.....168½ S. West Temple
Elks Club.....59 South State
Fire Underwriters.....309 South Main
Genealogical Society.....60 E. South Temple
Grand Army.....Federal Building
Humane Society.....D. F. Walker Building
Ladies G. A. R.....Federal Building
Manufacturers Association.....Vermont Building
Masonic Temple.....First South and Second East
Ministerial Association.....First M. E. Church
Moose Club.....S. West Temple
National Association State Engineers.....Felt Building
National Woman's Relief Society..Administration Bldg.
Presbyterian Missions.....1148 Blaine Ave.
Press Club.....63 South Main
Retail Merchants.....439 Atlas Building
Spanish War Veterans.....Moose Building
Sons American Revolution.....522 Dooly Building
Thistle Club.....Eagles Club Building
Unitarian Society.....138 S. Second East
Utah Chamber of Commerce.....Vermont Building
Utah Home Industry Association.....Vermont Building
Utah Kennel Club.....Judge Building

Associations, Hospitals, Hotels

Utah Woolgrowers Association.....517 Judge Building
Western Passenger Association.....Boston Building
Y. M. C. A.....State and First South
Y. W. C. A.....Continental National Bank Building

HOSPITALS, ETC.

Dr. Groves, L. D. S...Eighth Ave., between C and D Sts.
Holy Cross Hospital.....First South and Tenth East
St. Mark's Hospital....Second West and Eighth North
Judge Mercy Hospital...Tenth East and Seventh South
Grace Hospital.....660 South Main
County Infirmary.....1979 South State Street
Kearns Orphanage.....Fourth East and Twelfth South
Orphans' Home...Tenth South, between Eleventh and Twelfth East.
Keeley Institute.....334 West South Temple

HOTELS OF SALT LAKE CITY

(European Plan. Cafe Service)

(Rates $1.00 to $3.00 a day, except the Utah, $1.50 and up)

Utah Hotel.....Main and South Temple
Cullen Hotel.....33 West Second South
Wilson Hotel.....28 East Second South
Moxum Hotel.....State and Fourth South
Semloh Hotel.....State and Second South
Kenyon Hotel.....Main and Second South
Grand Hotel.....Main and Fourth South
Peery Hotel.....Third South and West Temple

Salt Lake Commercial Club

THE Salt Lake Commercial Club, with a membership of approximately 1,900 on August 1, 1912, is regarded as one of the largest and most influential commercial organizations of the United States. This Club owns and occupies its own building, representing, with site and furnishings, an investment of approximately $400,000. The officers of the Commercial Club are as follows: W. W. Armstrong, president; E. D. Woodruff, vice-president; O. C. Beebe, treasurer; Joseph E. Caine, secretary and manager; A. G. Mackenzie, assistant secretary.

The board of governors for 1912 are as follows: W. W. Armstrong, W. T. Benson, John F. Bennett, O. C. Beebe, Geo. H. Dern, E. O. Howard, W. F. Jensen, Joy H. Johnson, J. H. Manderfield, J. H. Moyle, Frank S. Murphy, Geo. T. Odell, Mayor Samuel C. Park, Governor William Spry, Louis Simon, Frank B. Stephens and E. D. Woodruff.

The Commercial Club Publicity Bureau was organized by the Commercial Club about two years ago for the purpose of advertising the resources and opportunities of Salt Lake City and the State of Utah. This organization, having its headquarters at the Commercial Club, is managed by officers and men prominent in the parent organization, although its finances are maintained separately. The following are the officers and executive committee of the Commercial Club Publicity Bureau:

W. W. Armstrong, president; E. D. Woodruff, vice-president; Joseph E. Caine, secretary and manager. The members of the executive committee are: W. W. Armstrong, George E. Merrill, E. O. Howard, O. C. Beebe, A. N. McKay, A. G. Mackenzie and Joseph E. Caine.

Progressive Organizations

UTAH DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

The Utah Development League, an association of the Commercial Clubs of the State of Utah, was organized in February, 1911, to promote the commercial and economic welfare of Utah, to encourage the cultivation of the soil, the development of its natural resources, immigration, the investment of capital, the location of manufactories and industries and such other enterprises as will advance the material welfare of the state. This League includes in its membership a commercial organization in practically every city and town in the state.

Following are the officers and board of governors: Frank M. Driggs, Ogden, Utah, president; G. B. Greenwood, Milford, Utah, first vice-president; E. W. Dunn, Brigham City, Utah, second vice-president; C. R. Mabey, Bountiful, Utah, treasurer; Joseph E. Caine, Salt Lake, secretary; Fred C. Graham, Salt Lake, assistant secretary.

Board of governors: Frank M. Driggs, Ogden; William M. Roylance, Provo; Joseph E. Caine, Salt Lake; C. R. Mabey, Bountiful; J. W. McHenry, Murray; Geo. B. Greenwood, Milford; W. C. Andrews, Nephi; Geo. E. Merrill, Salt Lake; R. S. Collett, Vernal; E. W. Dunn, Brigham City; Governor William Spry, Salt Lake; R. T. Thurber, Spanish Fork; Henry Welsh, Park City; J. M. Kirkham, Lehi; Herschel Bullen, Jr., Logan.

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

The Manufacturers' Association of Utah was organized January 4, 1909, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the manufacturers of the State of Utah and advancing the commercial prosperity of the state. This organization has been a common factor in increasing the pay-rolls of the State of Utah, through the increase in the demands for Utah-made products. Offices of this

Association are maintained at the Utah Chamber of Commerce, in the Vermont building, opposite the main entrance to the Temple Square. At this place a comprehensive exhibit of the products of Utah is maintained and kept open to the public. Following are the officers and directors of the Manufacturers Association:

George S. McAllister, president; Heber J. Grant, first vice-president; O. S. Jackson, second vice-president; John R. Bruff, treasurer; D. F. Collett, executive secretary.

Directors: Oliver R. Meredith, John H. Denhalter, Frank J. Alexander, Robert Skelton, Bird Murphy, H. L. Herrington, Ogden; G. F. Floyd, S. S. Jensen, Ogden; B. W. Mendenhall, George A. Shoemaker and A. E. Eberhardt.

THE SALT LAKE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION

This Association was organized and incorporated in September, 1903, and has been actively working in its particular field ever since that time. Meetings are held semi-monthly in the Commercial Club, and are largely attended by all the representative real estate dealers of the city.

Its object is, "The Betterment of Local Conditions," not only in a real estate way but in a municipal capacity as well, as it is realized that real estate values and activity depend greatly upon the conditions of the community. The Association has succeeded in securing a great amount of legislation for the benefit of the state and this city.

The present officers of the Association are: Charles Tyng, chairman; C. Clarence Neslen, secretary and treasurer; Edward M. Ashton, Robert M. Campbell and A. Richter, directors.

Points of Historic Interest

SALT LAKE CITY is rich in points of interest to the tourist. Evidences of the accomplishments of the pioneers of 1847 are to be encountered on every hand, affording an absorbing study for the stranger. Among the places well worth a visit are:

ASSEMBLY HALL—Located on Temple Square. Constructed of native granite. Its seating capacity is 3,000. It is used for overflow meetings from the Mormon Tabernacle, and public lectures.

BEEHIVE HOUSE—Corner of South Temple and State streets. Built by Brigham Young for a residence. Now the official residence of the president of the Mormon Church.

BRIGHAM YOUNG MONUMENT—Stands on the corner of Main and South Temple streets. Designed by Dallin, the Utah sculptor, and erected by the Mormon associations in memory of Brigham Young and the pioneers whose names appear on tablet.

EAGLE GATE—State and South Temple streets. Formerly used as a gateway to Brigham Young's grounds.

GARDO HOUSE—State and South Temple streets. Built by Brigham Young for a residence. Now owned and occupied by Col. Holmes. Fine art gallery.

GREAT SALT LAKE—Fifteen miles west of city. It is 72 miles long by 34 miles wide. Water carries about 22 per cent salt. It is impossible for a bather to sink owing to the great buoyancy of the water. Reached by Saltair trains every 45 minutes.

TABERNACLE—Located on Temple Square. Built by the pioneers who planned and constructed the marvelous self-supporting roof. It is noted for its acoustics. It is 250 feet long, 150 feet wide and 70 feet from floor to ceiling. The building has a seating capacity of 8,000.

TEMPLE—Located on Temple Square. The cost of the building is placed at $4,000,000. Built of granite quarried in the mountains and hauled twenty miles by ox teams. The walls at their foundation are sixteen feet in thickness. Used for the ordinances of the Mormon Church.

Yellowstone Park

From Salt Lake, the New Gateway

¶ To the north of Salt Lake City, only a night's ride via the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is Yellowstone Park, the most unimaginable and most splendid playground on earth. One must SEE Yellowstone. Nothing less will suffice. Its geysers, colored canyons, cataracts and outlandish phenomena attract thousands of American and foreign travelers annually.

Street Scene, Wylie Camp.

¶ The first-class outing tour through Yellowstone is the "Wylie Way"—a six-day coaching and camping trip. The Wylie company is licensed and controlled by the U. S. government, and its novelty, informality and healthfulness add spice to the travel of thousands. There are eight "permanent" camps. Each camp is a village of framed, floored and heated tent-cottages—office tent, recreation pavilion, dining hall and private sleeping tents.

¶ For complete Yellowstone information about the Wylie tours from all Park gateways, address H. H. Hays, General Agent, 307 Main street, Salt Lake City, or (from October to May), Wylie Permanent Camping Company, Livingston, Montana. They will send you a valuable folder, without charge, on request.

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